CLAIMS

1. A separator for electrical or electronic parts which is characterized in that the increase ratio in internal resistance of the separator before and after its heat treatment at 300°C for 45 minutes is within 25%, where the internal resistance is calculated according to the following equation (1):

(internal resistance) =
{(electrical conductivity of electrolytic solution/
(electrical conductivity of electrolytic solution-injected separator)} × (thickness of separator).....equation (1)

wherein (electrical conductivity when the electrolytic solution is injected into separator) is the electrical conductivity calculated from the AC Impedance measured by sandwiching the electrolytic solution-injected separator between two electrodes.

2. A separator as set forth in Claim 1, characterized by being in the form of woven fabric, non-woven fabric, paper or micro-porous film.

3. A separator as set forth in Claim 1 or 2, characterized by being composed of a constituent material whose chief component is at least one substance selected from the group consisting of aramid, wholly aromatic polyester, wholly aromatic polyazo compound, wholly aromatic polyesteramide, wholly aromatic polyether, polyether ether ketone, polyphenylene sulfide, poly-p-phenylenebenzobisthiazole, polybenzoimidazole, poly-p-phenylenebenzobisoxazole, polyamidimide, polyimide, bis-maleimide · triazine, polyaminobismaleimide, polytetrafluoroethylene, ceramic, alumina, silica, alumina-silica, glass, rock wool, silicon nitride, silicon carbide, carbon, zirconia, potassium titanate, magnesium hydroxysulfate and synthetic calcium silicate.

4. Electrical and electronic parts which are characterized in that

the separators as set forth in any one of Claims 1 – 3 are used as partition plates between electrically conductive members therein.

5. Electrical and electronic parts which are characterized in that the separators as set forth in any one of Claims 1 – 3 which have been heat treated during their manufacturing steps at temperatures not lower than 200°C are used as partition plates between electrically conductive members therein.